(XXX VOL.) THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1775.

BOSTON, *January* 12.

WE hear that the towns of Yarmouth have voted to dismiss the committee of correspondence; and that the town of Plimpton have voted to keep their monies in the treasury, and to pay no minute men.

Saturday evening last arrived in town, from New-York, Samuel Kemble, Esq; who is appointed secretary to his excellency general Gage.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

At a town-meeting, duly notified, to be held at Barnstable, on the fourth day of January, 1775, pursuant to a warrant granted for that purpose, by Joseph Otis and Daniel Davis, Esqrs (being the major part of the select-men of said town) to act on the several matters and things hereafter mentioned, there being a full assemblage of qualified voters.

Edward Bacon, Esq; was chosen moderator by a great majority. The town then proceeded to the business in said warrant specified, and voted on the several articles therein, as follows, viz.

1st. Quest. Whether the town will give the assessors any directions respecting their making the province rates, for the present year, and returning a certificate to Harrison Gray, Esq. Passed in the affirmative; but that the constables should suspend collecting any monies, in consequence of said assessment, until further orders of said town.

2d. Q. Whether the town would order any sum of money to be paid to Henry Gardiner of Stow, as receiver-general of this province? Passed in the negative by a great majority.

3d. Q. Whether the town will order the late constables, who have any monies in their hands collected, or to be collected, on the late provincial rate bills, to pay the same to Henry Gardiner, Esq. Passed in the negative.

4th. Q. Whether the town will come into any method to purchase a number of small arms, for the use of the town? Passed in the negative.

5th. Q. Whether they will order any new supply of ammunition for said town's use? Passed in the negative.

6th. Q. Whether the town will take any method to encourage the minute men, agreeable to the recommendation of the provincial congress? Passed in the negative.

7th. Q. Whether the town will chuse a committee of inspection, to see the association of the continental congress carried into execution? Voted, That a committee be appointed for said purpose, so far as relates to imports and exports only.

8th. Q. Whether the town does approve of the resolves of the county congress? Voted, the same to be referred to the March meeting.

The last question in said warrant. Whether the town will choose one or more persons to attend a provincial congress, recommended to be held at Cambridge, in February next, and to give them instructions, &c. Passed in the negative by a very great majority.

The moderator then declared the business of the day to be over.

NEW-YORK, *January* 18.

To the honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;

His majesty's lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the province of New-York, and the territories thereon depending in America.

The humble address of his majesty's council for the province of New-York.

May it please your honour,

WE, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council for the province of New-York, return you our thanks for your speech.

The utility and necessity of promoting his majesty's service, and the felicity of the colony, are so apparent, that you may be assured of our ready concurrence in every measure friendly to those important and inseparable objects.

Attached—most affectionately and inviolably attached to the honour and interest of the king; zealously concerned for the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain and her dependencies; and impressed by a due sense of the innumerable benefits flowing from an harmonious connection between the several branches of the empire, we cannot look at that awful precipice to which the unnatural discords between the parent state and her colonies are tending without horror and consternation.

In controversies turning upon principles of the deepest policy, and of such amazing magnitude, as to involve the provinces in the most distressing perplexities, the glorious work of restoring the common tranquillity, and establishing an intimate and permanent union between all the parts of the empire, must (under God) ultimately depend upon the wisdom and benignity of the crown, and the justice and magnanimity of the British nation.

Gladly shall we seize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries whose interests are so inseparable, that the true patriot of either must be a real friend to both. And while the means to this desirable end employ the councils of the nation, our most vigorous efforts shall be steadily exerted, to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

It affords us great relief, in this critical hour, to find your honour heartily disposed to promote the same salutary designs. And it adds to our consolation that in this alarming conjuncture, this colony has, to be chief governor, a person dear to the people, upon whose [illegible] and [illegible]

benevolence, men of all ranks amongst us rely, with the firmest confidence, for a true and faithful representation of our condition and character.

By order of the council,

DANIEL HORSMANDEN, *speaker.*

Council-chamber, Jan. 18, 1775.

His HONOUR'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this address. It will give me pleasure to convey to the throne these warm expressions of your loyalty and attachment to our gracious sovereign; and your solicitude for the glory of the British empire.

While we, with confidence, rely on his majesty's wisdom and paternal affection, and the justice and magnanimity of the nation, for restoring harmony among the various parts of the empire, our utmost efforts are necessary to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

To the honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;

His majesty's lieutenant-governor and commander in chief in and over the colony of New-York, and the territories thereon depending in America.

The humble address of the general assembly of the said colony.

May it please your honour,

WE, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, beg leave to return your honour our most hearty thanks for your speech.

The assurances your honour has given us of cheerfully promoting whatever may be conducive to the dignity of his majesty's government, and the happiness of the people in this colony, merit our most grateful acknowledgments.

The provision for the support of his majesty's government, and the necessary allowances for his service, shall be the objects of our attention; together with the ordinary business of the session.

Affected with the deepest concern, by the distressed state of the colonies, and impressed with a due sense of the fatal consequences attending the unhappy dispute between Great-britain and his majesty's American dominions, we feel the most affecting anxiety at this alarming crisis. Fully convinced that the happiness of our constituents depends greatly on the *wisdom of our present measures*, we shall exercise the important trust they have reposed in us with firmness and fidelity; *and, with calmness and deliberation, pursue the most probable means to obtain a redress of our grievances*; and it affords us the highest satisfaction to hear, from your honour, that our most gracious sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American subjects, and ready, with paternal tenderness, to grant us relief. Anxious for the interest and happiness of our country, and earnestly sollicitous for the re establishment of harmony with Great-Britain, we shall discountenance every measure which may tend to increase our distress; and, by our conduct, shew ourselves truly desirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom.

The absence of our most worthy governor in chief, whose upright conduct so deservedly acquired him the affections of the colony, will, we have the strongest reason to expect, be less sensibly felt from the wise administration of his experienced successor. The confidence your honour has been pleased to repose in our attachment to our happy constitution, and our regard for the interest and prosperity of the British empire, demands the exertion of our most strenuous efforts to co-operate with you in endeavouring to restore the tranquillity so ardently desired by all true friends to the mother country and the colonies.

By order of the general assembly,

JOHN CRUGER, *speaker.*

Assembly-chamber, Jan. 20, 1775.

Governor Wentworth, of New-Hampshire, has, with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, issued a proclamation for the apprehending the persons who broke open the magazine in Castle William and Mary, and carried off the gunpowder, cannon and small arms.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 23.

The committee of Bucks county, on taking into consideration a late resolve of the committee of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth an absolute necessity that the committees of the counties of this province, or their deputies, be requested to meet together in provincial convention on the twenty third day of January instant, cannot conceive, from any information they have had the necessity of such provincial convention, or that any good effects can be produced thereby, towards carrying into execution the association so clearly pointed out by the continental congress.

ANNAPOLIS.

At a meeting of the committee of Charles county, at Mrs. Anne Hallerston's, in Port-Tobacco town, on Saturday the 21st day of January, 1775.

Capt. GEORGE DENT, chairman,
And JOHN GWINN, clerk.

THE committee being informed, by a letter from the committee of [illegible] county, that Mr. [illegible] paid duty, Mr. M'Pherson being called upon, appeared before the committee. The person mentioned in the said letter as informer not appearing, the matter was rested on Mr. M'Pherson's veracity, who declared as follows: That he has now in his store a quantity of tea purchased about fourteen months ago; that he was spoke to by some of his customers for about six pounds, part of the said tea, before the resolutions of the continental congress were known and that he had delivered three or four pounds thereof since he was acquainted with the said resolutions, thinking himself obliged by agreement to do it. Whereupon the committee was satisfied and acquitted Mr. M'Pherson of any intentional infraction of the continental resolves aforesaid, and it was recommended to Mr. M'Pherson to sell no more of the said tea, but store what remained thereof with Mr. Robert T. Hooe, in Port-Tobacco, by the first day of February next, to which he readily agreed.

Moved and seconded, That the sense of this committee be taken, whether any directions shall be given to the attornies of this county to prevent their bringing suits at law further than is done by the provincial last convention; whereupon the sense of this committee was taken, and it was resolved, by a great majority, that no further restraint should be laid upon the bringing suits at law in this county, than is done by the last provincial convention.

The committee adjourns to Monday the 30th day of February next, when all the members are desired to attend at Mrs. Anne Hallerston's, in Port-Tobacco, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And *Ordered*, That the foregoing proceeding be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, JOHN GWINN, clerk of the committee.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Frederick county, at the court-house, on Tuesday the 24th of January, 1775.

JOHN HANSON, Esq; chairman.
ARCHIBALD BOYD, clerk.

THE association and resolves of the American congress, and the proceedings of the last provincial convention, were read, and unanimously approved.

Resolved, 1. That Messrs. Charles Beatty, Henry Griffith, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Jacob Funk, Nathan Magruder, Richard Brook, Zadock Magruder, William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, junior, Alexander Bowie, junior, William Deakins, jun. John Murdoch, Thomas Johns, Bernard O'Neal, Brook Beall, Edward Burgess, Charles G. Griffith, Henry Griffith, jun. William Bailey, jun. Samuel Wade Magruder, Nathaniel Offut, Archibald Orme, Joseph Threlkeld, Walter Smith, Thomas Beall, of George, Richard Crabb, William Lucket, William Lucket, jun. Greenberry Griffith, Samuel Griffith, John Hanson, Thomas Price, Thomas Bowles, Conrod Grosh, Thomas Schley, Jonathan Wilson, Francis Leakins, Casper Shaaf, Peter Hoffman, George Scott, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, Alexander C. Hanson, Archibald Boyd, Arthur Nelson, Andrew Scott, George Stricker, Adam Fischer, Lodowick Weltner, Van Sweringen, William M. Beall, Jacob Young, Peter Grosh, Æneas Campbell, Elias Bruner, Frederick Kemp, John Haas, John Remsburg, Thomas Hawkins, Upton Sheridan, Basil Dorsey, John Laureuce, Charles Warfield, Ephraim Howard, Joseph Wells, David More, Joseph Wood, Norman Bruse, William Blair, David Shriver, Roger Johnson, Henry Cock, Robert Wood, William Allbaugh, Jacob Mathias, Henry Crawl, Jacob Ambrose, Daniel Richards, William Winchester, Philip Fishburn, William Hobbs, Thomas Crelap, Thomas Warren, Thomas Humphrys, Richard Davies, jun. Charles Clinton, James Prather, George Dent, James Johnson, James Smith, Joseph Chapline, John Stull, Samuel Beall, jun. William Baird, Joseph Sprigg, Christian Orendaff, Jonathan Hagar, Conrad Hogmire, Charles Swearingen, Henry Snavely, Richard Davis, Samuel Hughs, Joseph Perry, Joseph Smith, Thomas Hog, Thomas Prather, William M'Lary, John Swan, Elie Wiliams, Christopher Burket, Thomas Brooke, Michael Raymer, Nicholas Tice, John Adlum, Samuel Harwood, Bartholomew Booth, Jacob Boyer, Michael Grosh, Jacob Miller, Andrew Bruce, John Darnall, John Remsburg, William Darren, John Key, John Beall, John M'Callister, Charles Beall, Lewis Kemp, John Stoner, Thomas Beatty, Thomas Gilbert, Abraham Hoff, P. Henry Thomas, Jacob Good, Veitel Ridgely, Samuel Carrick, Abraham Hofter, Balzer Kerchofurner, Samuel Emmet, John Cary, Christopher Edelen, Amon Riggs, John Grimbear, Leonard Smith, Nicholas Hower, Richard Northcraft, John Herrior, Richard Smith, Zachariah Ellis, Azel Waters, Martin Cassel, James Johnson, George Bare, Benjamin Johnson and Abraham Faw, be a committee of observation, with full powers to prevent any infraction of the said association, and to carry the resolves of the American congress, and of the provincial convention, into execution. That any twenty-five of those gentlemen have power to act for the county, and any five in each of the larger districts be authorized to act in any matter that concerns such division only.

2d. *Resolved*, That Charles Beatty, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, John Hanson, Thomas Bowie, Casper Shaaf, Thomas Price, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, George Murdoch, Alexander C. Hanson, Thomas Cramphin, and William [illegible]

seph Sprigg, Charles Swearingen, Richard Davis, Jonathan Hagar, and Joseph Perry, who were appointed at the laft meeting of this county, a committee of correſpondence, be hereby continued, and that the duration of their authority be limited to the ſecond Tueſday in October next.

3d. *Reſolved*, As the moſt convenient and effectual method of raiſing the ſum of 1333 l. being this county's proportion of the ſum of 10,000l. which the provincial convention has appointed to be raiſed for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, that a ſubſcription be immediately opened in every part of the county, and that the following gentlemen be appointed to promote ſuch ſubſcriptions in their ſeveral hundreds.

Jonathan Hagar, Henry Snavely, and Jacob Sellers, for Saliſbury hundred.---Peter Bambridge, Benjamin Eaſtburn, Caſper Smith, and Thomas Johnſon, for Upper Kittocton.---Edward Burgeſs, Walter Beall, and Joſeph Perry, for the lower part of Newfound-Land.---Thomas Creſap, Moſes Rawlings, and Richard Davis, jun. for Shipton.---Wiliam Deakins, Thomas Johns, and Walter Smith, for George-Town.---Joſeph Chapline, and Chriſtian Orendoff, for Sharpſburg.---William Bailey, Samuel Wade Magruder, Andrew Hugh, and Charles Jones, for lower part of Patomack hundred.---William Blair, William Sheales, and Benjamin Ogle, in Tom's-Creek hundred.---George Stricker, William Lucket, jun. and Weſtel Ridgely, in Killocton hundred.---Jacob Funk, Conrod Hogmire, Joſeph Penry, and John Ingram, in Upper Anti-Eatom hundred.---Martin Johnſon and Joſeph Flint, in Linton Hundred. C. Clinton, in Cumberland hundred Thomas Beatty, Matthias Ringer, Chriſtopher Stull, and T. Fleming, in Middle Monocoſy hundred. T. Cramphin, Zad. M'Gruder, W. Baker, and Allen Bowie, in Rock-Creek hundred. Francis Deakins, R. Smith, S. Plummer, Z. Waters, Z. Linthicum, in Sugar-Loaf Hundred. Ephraim Howard, Charles Warfield, David Moore, John Lawrance, Henry Crawle, and William Hobbs, in Burntwoods hundred.---Thomas Hog, Henry Butler, and Thomas Crampton, in Lower Anti-Eatom hundred.---John Beall, Charles G. Griffith, Nicholas Hobbs, Baſil Dorſey, and William Duvall, in Lingamore hundred.---David Jones, Iſaac Baker, and Jacob Friend, in Conococheague.---Jacob Good, John M'Calliſter, Samuel M'Farran, Abraham Heiter, and John Key, in Piney-Creek hundred.---Lewis Kemp, John Darnal, Thomas Knowland, and Leonard Smith, in Lower Monocoſy hundred. --Samuel Harwood, Peter Becraft, and Richard Beall, of Samuel, in Northweſt hundred.---Charles Swearingen, Elie Williams, James Smith, Richard Davis, ſen. and George Swingley, in Marſh hundred.---Brooke Beall, Samuel Weſt, Nathaniel Offut, and Alexander Clagget, in upper part of Patomack hundred.---Charles Perry, Richard Crabb, and Gerard Briſcoe, in Seneca.---Andrew Bruce, William Winchester, David Shriver, Nathaniel Norris, in Pipe-Creek hundred.---William Beatty, Joſeph Wood, jun. Azel Waters, John Remſburg, Abraham Hoff, and Valentine Creager, in Manor hundred.---Henry Cox, Roger Johnſon, and Richard Butler, for upper part of Monocoſy hundred.---Henry Griffith, Richard Brook, and Henry Gaither, ſen. in upper parr of Newfound-Land hundred.---John Stull, Otho Holland Williams, John Swan, and John Rentch, for Elizabeth hundred.---Philip Thomas, Thomas Price, Baker Johnſon, Peter Hoffman, and Lodowick Weitner, in Frederick-Town hundred.---Ezekiel Cox, in Fort-Frederick hundred.---Æneas Campbell, John Fletcher, John Lucket, Alexander Whitaker, and Solomon Simpſon, for Sugar-Land hundred. The ſaid gentlemen are inſtructed to apply perſonally, or by deputy, to every free man in their reſpective diſtricts, and to ſolicit a generous contribution. They are ordered to ſtate accounts of the money received, and to pay it to the committee of correſpondence, which is hereby appointed to meet, at Frederick-Town, the 23d day of March next; and they are further ordered to report to the ſaid committee the names of ſuch perſons (if any) who ſhall refuſe to ſubſcribe.

4th. That Meſſrs. Thomas Johns, William Deakins, Charles Beatty, George Murdoch, John Stull, and John Swan, or any one of them, be impowered to contract, in behalf of the committee of correſpondence, for any quantity of powder and lead, to be paid for on the ſaid 23d day of March.

5th. In order that a committee of obſervation may be more conveniently choſen, and a more proper repreſentation of the people may be had, the ſeveral collectors in each hundred are deſired to give notice to thoſe qualified by their eſtates to vote for repreſentatives, of ſome time and place of meeting in the hundred, to elect members for a committee, agreeably to the following regulation:

When the number of taxables exceeds not 200, the diſtrict ſhall elect one member, where it exceeds 200, and amounts not to more than 400, the diſtrict ſhall chuſe two members, where it exceeds 400, the diſtrict ſhall elect three members. The collectors are ordered to return ſuch repreſentatives to the committee of coreſpondence, on the ſaid 23d of March; the committee ſo choſen ſhall then meet, and the authority of the preſent committee of obſervation be diſſolved.

6th. *Reſolved*, That Meſſrs. John Hanſon, Charles Beatty, Upton Sheridan, Baker Johnſon, Philip Thomas, Jacob Funk, Samuel Beall, Joſeph Chapline, John Stull, James Smith, Henry Griffith, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Richard Brook, William Deakins, and Thomas Cramphin, or any five of them, ſhall repreſent this county at any provincial convention to be held at the city of Annapolis before the 2d Tueſday of Oct. next.

A petition from the people called Dunkers and Meneſts was read. They expreſs a wilingneſs freely to contribute their money in ſupport of the common cauſe of America, but pray an exemption from the military exerciſe, on the ſcore of their religious principles.

Reſolved, That this petition be referred to the conſideration of the committee to be choſen agreeably to the 5th reſolve. In the mean time it is ſtrictly injoined, that no violence be offered to the perſon or property of any one, but that all grounds of complaint be referred to the ſaid committee.

Signed per order, ARCH. BOYD, clerk.

To the PRINTERS.

AT a time when the deareſt rights of America are openly invaded, and the attention of every good man is engaged in her defence; when our affairs grow daily more alarming, and our unhappy diſputes haſten to a concluſion; an apology was indeed neceſſary from *the citizen*, for preſuming to intrude himſelf upon the patience of the public. That he endeavoured to alarm his citizens without any cauſe, that he called upon them to meet and conſult the means of repelling ſome imaginary violence, which exiſted only in his diſtempered brain, and could be ſuggeſted from his fears alone, and a conſciouſneſs of his having merited the reſentment of the public, is true; but that his conduct was deemed *laudable*, by any others but thoſe, whom a familiar how do you, a gentle ſqueeze by the hand, or a charity dinner can procure, ought not to be credited. *The American* publiſhed an addreſs to the inhabitants of this county. *The citizen* printed an hand-bill directed to the citizens of Annapolis. Neither of them have been printed in the gazette. The ſubject of the firſt, and the contents of the latter, are unknown to the public. *The American*, in his hand-bill urged, that the political ſalvation of all America depended on the event of the preſent ſtruggle with the Britiſh miniſtry, and could only be ſecured by executing with fidelity and reſolution the *advice* of the congreſs. That the congreſs had pointed out the means of preſerving our freedom;—a ſuſpenſion of our trade,—and the neceſſary preparations to enable the colonies to repel force by force, if that ſhould be employed to ſubvert their liberties. He argued, that the *moſt unhappy event*, to which the congreſs adviſed the colonies to extend their views, was a civil war: that the congreſs had adviſed the colonies to be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency, but had left the neceſſary means of preparation to each province, as beſt acquainted with their own peculiar circumſtances: the deputies of this province having recommended a militia, and to raiſe money for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, *The American* contended, that every man is bound to ſerve his country, that all are obliged or none; that every member of the ſociety is obliged in duty to contribute his aſſiſtance, to ſupport and defend the happineſs of the whole; that this obligation is binding on all, and if any one man is exempt, no one is bound: that every man is bound in duty to contribute, in ſome proportion, to the property which he holds, and the more his property is worth, the more he ought to pay for the ſecurity of it; and that whoever ſhould refuſe to contribute, would act againſt his duty, the advice of the congreſs, and the recommendation of our provincial convention. *The American* contended for a ſtrict compliance with the advice of the congreſs, and convention, as well to the militia, and raiſing money, as to any other reſolve, or article of the aſſociation: That the private opinions of ſome few individuals, ought to have little weight in oppoſition to the advice of the continental congreſs, and the recommendation of our provincial convention. *The American* pointed out ſome *few* in this city, who, though bleſſed with very ample fortunes, had been applied to, and refuſed to contribute any part thereof to the ſupport of the public cauſe; that the *ſame* perſons had not contributed to the ſupport of our diſtreſſed brethren in Boſton, nor to defray the expences of our delegates to the congreſs, and therefore he adviſed a publication of their names in the gazette, that they might be known and deſpiſed as the enemies of American liberty, he held them up as objects of the *contempt*, but not of the *reſentment*, of the public.

The citizen in his publication, accuſed *the American* of circulating his hand-bill, for the moſt infernal and daſtardly *purpoſe* of glutting *private* revenge with the ſacrifice of a few individuals; that his hand-bills were only ſent to the Elk-Ridgers, with whoſe vengeance he had threatened the citizens. He beſtowed the appellations of *ruffian*, and *ſon of diſtraction*, on *the American*. He aſſerted, that he was a *bankrupt* both in fortune and reputation, and that his very exiſtence depended on public convulſions. He charged him with having held forth the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, as a band of bravoes, into whoſe hands he could at any time put a dagger or a torch to deſtroy the lives and properties of thoſe he hated or feared.

The American, in his addreſs to the citizens, diſclaimed ſo execrable a *purpoſe*, he denied that ſuch concluſion was juſtified by any expreſſions in his hand-bill, he denied the truth of the ſeveral charges made againſt him, and called on *the citizen* for his proofs, or to ſubmit to the imputation of having aſſerted a falſehood to the public. The citizens and the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, were ſolely intereſted in the ſeveral accuſations made by *the citizen*, againſt *the American*. If the city had met agreeable to the deſire of the citizen, *the American* would have attended; but of ſuch little conſequence is *the citizen*, ſo contemptible is his influence, and ſuch little regard did his fellow citizens pay to his requeſt, no public meeting was ever held in conſequence of it. At the meeting of the county *the American* attended, but *the citizen* never appeared.

The citizen in the laſt gazette has ſet forth many facts, containing very heavy charges againſt the principles and the integrity of *the American*, either to ſupport his charge, that *the American* circulated his hand-bill, for the *purpoſe* of glutting *private* revenge; or his other accuſation, of threats, by *the American*, of the vengeance of the Elk-Ridgers, againſt the citizens; or, which is more probable, to gratify the unremitting rancour and vindictive malice which he bears *the American*.

The *motives*, which induced *the American* to publiſh his addreſs to the inhabitants of this county, can only be known to himſelf. He ſolemnly diſclaims the villainous *purpoſe* alleged by *the citizen*. The *motives* which influenced the conduct of *the American*, are of no conſequence to the public. It is immaterial to the community from what principles *the American* is actuated, if the meaſures he ſupports are beneficial to his country. It is of no moment to enquire, by whom an information is made, of an injury done to the public, but the proper queſtion is, whether it be true or falſe. *The American* has carefully attended to the ſeveral charges, which *the citizen*, with rancorous rapture, has made againſt him. He ſolemnly avers, that every charge is either totally falſe, or moſt groſsly miſrepreſented. He makes no doubt equal credit, at leaſt, will be given to his veracity. The public cannot be intereſted in the truth of the accuſations againſt him. The motives of *the American*, his private diſputes, and conduct are of no conſequence to the public, nor can a news-paper be the proper place for the diſcuſſion of them. He therefore declines to enter into a relation of them, or to produce proofs to falſify *the citizen* in his ſtate of the facts. *The American* will not deſcend to a ſcurrilous altercation with any man, much leſs with *the citizen*. But as the citizens, and the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, are in ſome degree intereſted in the charge, and *the American* juſtly merits their cenſure and diſpleaſure, if true, he will attend a public meeting of either, or of the committee of the county, a majority of whom *the citizen* has falſely alleged, concurred with him in ſentiment, as to the *purpoſe* for which *the American* publiſhed his hand-bill; and though he will not call *the citizen* a ruffian, a calumniator, and a liar, yet he, there, will undertake to prove him ſo.

The American did obſerve, that *the citizen*, in his addreſs, had not advanced one word as to the *ſubject* of his hand-bill. To this remark *the citizen* replies, that he declared the very hand-bill to be written for the *purpoſe* of glutting private revenge. *The citizen* cannot diſtinguiſh between the *motive*, the *purpoſe* of publication, and the *ſubject matter* of it.

The American was miſtaken too, and gave a contradictory picture of the character of *the citizen*. He is too well acquainted with the original. The character of a proud, arrogant, inſolent pedant may certainly be applied to *the Citizen*, without attributing to him a politeneſs of manners, or a vivacity of genius. The citizen cannot diſtinguiſh between a ſarcaſm and a contradiction.

The citizen was not the object of *the American*'s hand-bill; he is too inſignificant. His example can never injure the public cauſe, and though he gave his feeble aſſiſtance to ſupport the late arbitrary and illegal proclamation, and has in every inſtance thwarted all public meaſures, yet *he* is beneath the *reſentment* of the public. *The citizen* is the greateſt enemy to his friends, "whoſe public conduct can only paſs without cenſure, when it paſſes without obſervation."

"*The citizen* would ſcorn to give a *wanton* affront." has not *the citizen*, with a malevolence of temper peculiar to himſelf, *wantonly*, and without any provocation, made an attack upon the character of a gentleman, unintereſted and unacquainted with the preſent diſpute? The man who thus *wantonly* robs his neighbour's character, would aſſaſſinate his perſon if he dared.

On the *ſubject* of the *American*'s hand-bill to this county, but a few plain queſtions can ariſe.--Whether the congreſs did not recommend contributions for ſupplying the neceſſities, and alleviating the diſtreſſes of our brethren in Boſton?---Whether, when the congreſs adviſed the colonies, "*to extend their views to the moſt unhappy event*" it is not plain and obvious, that the *moſt unhappy event* meant by the congreſs was a civil war? Whether, by the advice to the colonies, "*to be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency*," the congreſs did not mean the neceſſary preparations to enable the colonies to repel force by force, if that ſhould be employed to ſubvert their liberties?---Whether the neceſſary means of preparation were not left by the congreſs to each province, as beſt acquainted with their own peculiar circumſtances? Whether, when the provincial convention recommended a militia, and money to be raiſed in each county, for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, and the committee for this county had adopted a ſubſcription, every man in this county ought not to comply with thoſe recommendations, and to contribute in ſome proportion to the property which he holds?--Whether ſome *few* individuals in this city, with very ample fortunes, have not, on application, refuſed to contribute any part thereof, towards the purchaſe of arms and ammunition? Whether the *ſame perſons* contributed any thing to the ſupport of our brethren at Boſton, now ſuffering in the common cauſe, or to the ſupport of our delegates to the congreſs? Whether the perſon who refuſes to contribute, does not act againſt his duty, the advice of the congreſs, and the provincial convention, and whether his name ought not to be publiſhed in the Gazette?

The Citizen differs with *the American*, as to the conſtruction of the advice of the congreſs to the colonies, "*to extend their views to the moſt unhappy events*," but his reaſoning appears very inconcluſive. The words ſeem plain, without any ambiguity or doubt, but *the Citizen* reaſons by induction, and ſuggeſts, that the congreſs did not mean, *by the moſt unhappy events*, a civil war, nor, by the advice, "to be in all reſpects prepared for every contingency," that the colonies ſhould be prepared to repel force by force, if that ſhould be employed to ſubvert their liberties, and aſſigns for his reaſon, becauſe, in the *infancy* of the diſpute, it was thought, a ſuſpenſion of our trade would effectually ſuperceed the neceſſity of ever drawing the ſword. This reaſon is not worthy the ceremony of a refutation. As *the Citizen* diſſented in opinion from *the American*, why did he not explain what was meant by the congreſs? it cannot be ſatisfactory to deny the conſtruction made by *the American*, unleſs *the Citizen* can ſhew what is to be underſtood by thoſe words made uſe of by the congreſs.

The American did ſay, "that no argument had been urged to juſtify the *few* in this city, who refuſed to contribute." *The Citizen* has now given the reaſon, why they cannot condeſcend to give the public the motives for their conduct. "*Thoſe few* (ſays *the Citizen*) think themſelves in theſe particulars accountable to *none*, as they deſire *none* to be accountable to them." What an able advocate! if they act againſt the ſenſe and intereſt of the community, they ought to be accountable to them for their conduct; and a rogue might with the ſame propriety argue, that he ought not to be accountable for his knavery, becauſe he did not deſire honeſt men to be accountable to him.

The Citizen ſays, "in reſpect of the ſubſcription, they eſteem it the very extreme of ſlavery to be *forced* to ſubmit to a *tax* not laid by their *legal repreſentatives*." Can *the Citizen* prove, that the money to be raiſed by ſubſcription, and where there is no obligation to pay but a ſenſe of duty, and no other mode to induce a compliance but ſhame and infamy, is a *tax*?—But the perſons, who recommended the money to be raiſed, are not the *legal repreſentatives* of thoſe who refuſe. The forms of a conſtitution ought always to be diſpenſed with to preſerve the ſubſtance. This argument may prove more than *the Citizen* may chuſe to avow, at preſent. The congreſs are ſaid, by the enemies of America, not to be their *legal repreſentatives*. "It is probable (ſays *the Citizen*) *part* of the revenue ariſing from the tax may go into the pocket of *ſome one individual*." The gentlemen, to whom the ſubſcriptions are payable, can only be meant by *the Citizen*, as it is impoſſible any others can have an opportunity, if be

...s, to pocket the public money; their attachers ...oo well eſtabliſhed, and can ſuffer no injury from ...inſinuation by *the Citizen*.

...ſhall conclude with the following extract from a ...publication: "Muſt a *few bad men* be left to do ...they pleaſe, contrary to the general ſenſe of the ...ple, without any perſons to controul them, or to look ...their behaviour, and mark them out to the public? ...man that deſires to ſereen his knavery from the ...eye will anſwer yes; but the honeſt man, that is ...rmined to do nothing hurtful to his country, and ...is conſcious his actions will bear the light, will ...rtily anſwer no."

...napolis, Feb. ... AMERICAN.

...raft of a letter from New-York, dated January 26, 1775.

I HAVE the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, in acquainting you that this day was made in our aſſembly, a motion, appointing a day to examine the proceedings of the ...tinental congreſs, and that it was thrown out of ...houſe by a majority of one voice, as under:

For the Congreſs.	Againſt it.
...uyler Phil.	James Delancey,
...ock Tim.	Jauncey,
...ington, Peter R.	Billop,
...inton,	Rapalje,
...Witt,	Bruh,
...n Cortlandt, P.	Van Kleech,
...erum,	Col. Philips,
...pt. Seaman,	Wilkins,
...coll,	Kiſſin,
...Voodhull,	Col. Seaman,
	Walton.

Of this event I heartily wiſh you joy, and that this ...ample may be adapted by the ſenators in your pro...nce, but my fears almoſt preclude the hope of ſo ...uch good.

The teſtimony of the people called Quakers, given forth by a meeting of the repreſentatives of ſaid people, in Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, held at Philadelphia the twenty-fourth day of the firſt month, 1775.

HAVING conſidered with real ſorrow, the unhappy conteſt between the legiſlature of Great-Britain and the people of theſe colonies, and the ...conſequent thereon; we have by repeated public ...dvices and private admonitions, uſed our endeavours to diſſuade the members of our religious ſociety from joining with the public reſolutions promoted and entered into by ſome of the people, which as we apprehended, ſo we now find, have increaſed contention, and produced great diſcord and confuſion.

The divine principle of grace and truth which we profeſs, leads all who attend to its dictates, to demean themſelves as peaceable ſubjects, and to diſcountenance and avoid every meaſure tending to excite diſaffection to the king, as ſupreme magiſtrate, or to the legal authority of his government; to which purpoſe many of the late political writings and addreſſes to the people appearing to be calculated, we are led by a ſenſe of duty to declare our entire diſapprobation of them—their ſpirit and temper being not only contrary to the nature and precepts of the goſpel, but deſtructive of the peace and harmony of civil ſociety, diſqualifies men in theſe times of difficulty, for the wiſe and judicious conſideration and promoting of ſuch meaſures as would be moſt effectual for reconciling differences, or obtaining the redreſs of grievances.

From our paſt experience of the clemency of the king and his royal anceſtors we have grounds to hope and believe, that decent and reſpectful addreſſes from thoſe who are veſted with legal authority, repreſenting the prevailing diſſatisfactions and the cauſe of them, would avail towards obtaining relief, aſcertaining and eſtabliſhing the juſt rights of the people and reſtoring the public tranquillity, and we deeply lament that contrary modes of proceeding have been purſued, which have involved the colonies in confuſion, appear likely to produce violence and bloodſhed, and threaten the ſubverſion of the conſtitutional government, and of that liberty of conſcience, for the enjoyment of which, our anceſtors were induced to encounter the manifold dangers and difficulties of croſſing the ſeas, and of ſettling in the wilderneſs.

We are, therefore, incited by a ſincere concern for the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to declare againſt every uſurpation of power and authority, in oppoſition to the laws and government, and againſt all combinations, inſurrections, conſpiracies, and illegal aſſemblies; and as we are reſtrained from them by the conſcientious diſcharge of our duty to almighty God, "by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice," we hope through his aſſiſtance and favour, to be enabled to maintain our teſtimony againſt any requiſitions which may be made of us, inconſiſtent with our religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the king and his government, as by law eſtabliſhed; earneſtly deſiring the reſtoration of that harmony and concord which have heretofore united the people of theſe provinces, and been attended by the divine bleſſing on their labours.

Signed in, and on behalf of the ſaid meeting.
JAMES PEMBERTON, *clerk at this time.*

By Capt. Harriſon, *via* Carolina, who left London on the ninth of December, we are favoured with his Majeſty's Speech, and the addreſſes of both houſes of parliament.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES of PARLIAMENT,

on *Wedneſday*, Nov. 30, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the opening of this parliament, to inform you, that a moſt daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience of the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, and bay, in divers parts of it, broke forth in freſh violences of a very criminal nature. Theſe proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have been made to obſtruct the commerce of this kingdom, by unlawful combinations. I have taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of my ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order and good government, in the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to purſue every meaſure to weaken or impair the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature, over all the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which I conſider, as eſſential to the dignity, the ſafety, and the welfare of the Britiſh empire; aſſuring myſelf, that while I act upon theſe principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your aſſiſtance and ſupport.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in being able to inform you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe are compoſed, and the general tranquillity rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant aim and endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances, and I cannot but flatter myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers, of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you, and I doubt not but that in this Houſe of Commons I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate confidence, and the ſame proofs of zeal and attachment to my perſon and government, which I have always, during the courſe of my reign, received from my faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

LET me particularly recommend to you, at this time, to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with unanimity in your reſolutions: for my people, in every part of my dominions, be taught, by your example to have a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the bleſſings of our excellent conſtitution. They may be aſſured, that on my part, I have nothing ſo much at heart, as the real proſperity and laſting happineſs of all my ſubjects.

The HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL.

Die Mercurii, 30 Novembris, 1774.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We think it our indiſpenſable duty to declare, on this occaſion, our abhorrence and deteſtation of the daring ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience to the laws, which ſo ſtrongly prevails in the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other of your Majeſty's provinces in America, to obſtruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

We thankfully acknowledge, at the ſame time, the communication it has pleaſed your Majeſty to make to us, of your having taken ſuch meaſures, and given ſuch orders as your Majeſty judged the moſt proper and effectual for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, and in the utmoſt reliance on your Majeſty's firm and ſtedfaſt reſolution to continue to ſupport the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown, your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we will cheerfully co-operate in all ſuch meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary to maintain the dignity, the ſafety and the welfare, of the Britiſh empire.

As this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common intereſts of Europe, it is with the greateſt ſatisfaction we are acquainted with the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the Porte. We have the fulleſt confidence in your Majeſty's endeavours to prevent, as far as poſſible, the breaking out of freſh diſturbances; and from the aſſurances given to your Majeſty by other powers, we have the pleaſing expectation that nothing is likely to happen that may interrupt the preſent happy tranquillity in Europe.

We beg leave humbly to aſſure your Majeſty, that it will be no leſs our duty than our inclination, to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and reſolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a juſt ſenſe of the excellency of our conſtitution. Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and with the deepeſt gratitude for the many bleſſings we have enjoyed, during the courſe of your Majeſty's reign, it will be our principal care, to teſtify, with unaffected zeal, at this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to your Majeſty, and our ſerious attention to the public welfare.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I THANK you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty.—The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me, and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations, gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people.

The HUMBLE ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us to aſſure your Majeſty, that we receive, with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs, the early information which you have been pleaſed to give us of the ſtate of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay.

We feel the moſt ſincere concern that a ſpirit of diſobedience and reſiſtance to the law ſhould ſtill unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in freſh violences of a moſt criminal nature: and we cannot but lament that ſuch proceedings ſhould have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majeſty's colonies; and that any of your ſubjects ſhould have been ſo far deluded and miſled as to make freſh and unwarrantable attempts to obſtruct the commerce of your Majeſty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to your Majeſty, for having taken ſuch meaſures as your Majeſty judged moſt proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, for the protection and ſecurity of the commerce of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and for reſtoring and preſerving peace, order, and good government in the province of the Maſſachuſett's-bay.

Your faithful commons, animated by your Majeſty's gracious aſſurances, will uſe every means in their power to aſſiſt your Majeſty in maintaining entire and inviolate the ſupreme authority of this legiſlature over all the dominions of your crown; being truly ſenſible that we ſhould betray the truſt repoſed in us, and be wanting in every duty which we owe to your Majeſty, and to our fellow ſubjects, if we failed to give our moſt zealous ſupport to thoſe great conſtitutional principles, which govern your Majeſty's conduct in this important buſineſs, and which are ſo eſſential to the dignity, ſafety, and welfare of the Britiſh empire.

We learn with great ſatisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte; and that, by this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered complete;—and we entertain a well grounded hope, that your Majeſty's conſtant endeavours to prevent the breaking out of freſh diſturbances will be attended with ſucceſs, as your Majeſty continues to receive the ſtrongeſt aſſurances from other powers, of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the peace.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will, with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, grant to your Majeſty, every neceſſary ſupply; and that we conſider ourſelves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of our moſt affectionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole courſe of his reign, has made the happineſs of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions.

** This* GAZETTE, N°. 1534, *compleats the year with our good cuſtomers; and we ſhall be much obliged, if all thoſe are in arrears for more than a year, will ſeriouſly conſider the great expence we are neceſſarily put to in carrying on our buſineſs; and pay off their reſpective ſcores to this date.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Britannia, John Watſon, from Greenock.
Brig Sally Van, Richard Jackſon, from Jamaica.
Sloop Cumberland, Joſ. Titcomb, from Falmouth.

CLEARED.

Ship Nancy, James Burrow, for Milford.
Ship Dick, Thomas Pearce, for Liverpool.
Brig Rachel, James Tibbett, for Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, John White, for Virginia.
Sloop Plymouth Packet, Bartlett Holmes, for North Carolina.

Advertiſements omitted, will be inſerted next week.

December 15, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to deſire all perſons indebted to him for public-houſe expences, blackſmiths work, or for any other dealings whatever, to come and diſcharge the ſame by the 15th day of February next, or they may expect to be ſued or warranted, without reſpect to perſons, by

3w JEREMIAH CRABB.

December 1, 1774.

ISAAC COX of Hampſhire county, Virginia, having made over unto me all his eſtate, both real, perſonal, and debts, particularly one tract of land, containing ſeventy-eight acres, whereon he lately dwelt, on which tract is a ſaw-mill, and grift-mill, dwellings, and other improvements; one other tract of land near to the above, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly granted by Thomas lord Fairfax to John Critton, by deed dated the 12th of January, 1768, and afterwards purchaſed by the ſaid Iſaac Cox by deed, ſaid to be recorded in Hampſhire county court records; alſo a certain bond now in my poſſeſſion, granted by the ſaid John Critten, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1772, for the conveyance for value received, of one other tract of land, containing 266 acres, lying at the eaſt end of the ſpring Gap Mountain, adjoining Lawrence Hoffet, and near unto the two other tracts.

I have therefore thought proper to give notice of the ſaid conveyance, and that I ſhall ſet up the ſaid lands to ſale to the higheſt bidder, at Hampſhire court-houſe, in the town of Romney, on Wedneſday, in the court week in March next. Twelve months credit will be allowed to the purchaſers, if deſired, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. All perſons indebted to him, or have effects of his in their hands are deſired to attend on that day, and make payment and reſtitution. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

BAY BOLTON,

A FULL blooded hunter, ſeven years old laſt June, will ſtand this next ſeaſon at Torthorold my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in Virginia, and George-town in Maryland, (the place he ſtood the two ſeaſons paſt) and will cover mares on the ſame terms; at one guinea the leap, and five ſhillings to the groom, or two guineas the ſeaſon, and ten ſhillings to the groom.

I think it needleſs to deſcribe him, as he is ſo generally liked by all that have ſeen him, his colts have turned out ſo very fine, that ſeveral have been ſold at one month old for one hundred dollars—if the weather is good, I will ſend him to Prince George's March court.

Thoſe who ſend mares any diſtance, may depend on good paſture and great care, but I will not be anſwerable for any mares that may be loſt. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

3w JOHN CARLYLE.

N. B. I will ſell my horſe after this ſeaſon if I am offered my price, and credit will be given for the money on giving bond, &c.

Month of Monocosy, Frederick county, Dec. 14, 1774.

RAN away, an indented servant lad, named James Powel, born in New-York, about five feet five or six inches high, thin complexion, light hair; had on a white cotton waistcoat and breeches, trimmed with wooden buttons with brass shanks, an under light grey waistcoat home-spun and filed, trimmed with the same kind of buttons above, an osnabrig shirt, coarse yarn stockings, shoes with leather strings, and a felt hat; he is well acquainted about Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania, having formerly drove a waggon in that part of the country, and it is likely he will make that way. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that I get him again, shall receive thirty shillings, besides what the law allows. 3 w

3 X EDWARD JONES.

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber in Blandensburg, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775,

TWO half acre lots number 35 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 21 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

2 WILLIAM THORNTON.

TO BE RENTED,

THE house where Mrs. Osborne lately lived in, and joining to Mr. Joshua Fraziers. Enquire of

2 w 2 X D. JACQUES.

Baltimore town, January 2, 1775.

THE subscriber intending to embark for England the ensuing summer, desires all those who have had dealings with him for servants, to settle without delay: he also desires all persons who have had dealings with any factor or agent of John Stewart, or John Stewart and Campbell, preceding him, either for servants, dealing at their late store at Elk-Ridge landing, or account current, to be speedy in settling the same. Those who neglect this notice, may depend suits will be commenced against them to March court, without respect of persons. 4 w

2 MATTHEW RIDLEY.

January 16, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to me, are once more earnestly requested to pay, those that do not, may depend that I am determined to take such steps as shall compel them that are able. I have a few rugs and coarse cloths left, which I would sell very cheap: I have for sale one thousand bushels of Indian corn, and three hundred bushels of Rye. 3 w

2 THO. HEN. HALL.

Falls of Patowmack, December 22, 1774.

AT a meeting of the trustees for opening the navigation of Patowmack, held at George-town the first day of December, 1774; present Thomas Johnson jun. attorney at law, William Deakins, Adam Stuart, Thomas Johns, and Thomas Richardson of George-town, merchants; William Ellzey, Robert Alexander, and Philip Alexander, of Virginia, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit, and at the risque of the above named trustees, hire 50 slaves to labour in cutting the canals, round the several falls of said river; and at another meeting of trustees for the purpose aforesaid, held at Alexandria, the 19th day of the same month, present George Washington, John Carlile, J. Dalton, and W. Ramsay, gentleman, together with many of the trustees at the former meeting, who recognized and approved of the order for hiring 50 slaves, and agreed to become equally liable; in consequence of which order of the trustees, I hereby give notice, that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year, for the purpose above mentioned: any person inclinable to hire the whole, or any part of them, may see the proceedings of the said trustees, subscribed by and with their respective hands in my custody. 4 w

2 JOHN BALLENDINE.

December 22, 1774.

AT a meeting at Alexandria on the 19th instant, of several of the trustees, named in Mr. John Ballendines plan and proposals, for extending the navigation of Potowmack river, it was recommended that another meeting should shortly be held in order to form and digest proper plans to be laid before the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, respecting the said navigation.

Notice is therefore given, that the said meeting will be at Alexandria on the last Thursday in January next, if fair, if not the next fair day; when and where it is expected, that as large a number of the trustees as can make it convenient, will give their attendance.

3 w 2 RICHARD THOMPSON, clerk.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.

THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in whole-sale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and spun, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here. 3 m

2 RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

WANTED,

TWO clerks in the prerogative office. Apply to

tf ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.

A

Baltimore, December 1, 1774.

BEING about to embark for England, I hereby give information to all persons who are indebted to me, or to whom I owe, that the management of my business is committed to the care of Messrs. Samuel Owings and Abraham Eveniry, who are constituted my attornies, with authority to act for me in every thing, as if I myself was personally present. w

HENRY THOMPSON.

Annapolis, January 10, 1775.

Just arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Capt. Hemson, from Exeter,

A Few healthy able servant men, whose times are to be disposed of on board said ship, now lying in the dock. Likewise for sale, a young healthy negro man, and a negro woman, who has been used to do all kinds of house work---also a negro girl about six years of age.---The said servants and negroes will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, who will give cash for any quantity of good clean wheat, at market price, delivered here or at Baltimore. 3 w

THO. C. WILLIAMS, and CO.

Annapolis Jail, January 10, 1775.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, languishing prisoners in Anne-Arundel county jail, have offered every thing in our power to satisfy the demands against us; this is therefore to give public notice, that we intend to apply to the next general assembly for our relief.

STOCKETT WILLIAMS,
JOHN LAWTON.

3 X

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Rachel Hammond, Green Spring, a steer, about 5 or 6 years old, marked with a crop and slit and an under cut in the right ear, the left ear a short crop, his colour a red brindle. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

w3 3 X WILLIAM WELLING.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS there was stolen out of the subscriber's stable, at his plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the road from thence to Baltimore, on the night betwixt the 9th and 10th of December last, a likely bright bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, the mane remarkably thin, particularly in the middle; he trots well, and having been used principally in a carriage, the colour of the hair on his breast will shew the marks of the collar; excepting a few straggling hairs on his forehead, as if an attempt had been made to give him a star there, and a small saddle mark, he hath no white hair upon him; he hath no mark of a branding iron on him; he had on four shoes when he was stolen, and hath very broad flat hoofs. Whoever will apprehend the thief, shall on his conviction, receive a reward of eight dollars, or for the horse four dollars, with reasonable charges if brought from a distance, paid by tf 2 U. SCOTT.

January 10, 1775.

To be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of February next, for cash, or bills of exchange, on London,

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, lying in Prince George's county, four miles from Nottingham: the land is good soil and very well timbered, one half wood land; with a dwelling-house 20 by 26, with two brick chimnies, a kitchen, quarter, tobacco-houses, and other out-houses, and paled garden: two apple orchards, two peach orchards, and several other fruit-trees. The title is indisputable. Any person will be shown the land, at or before the day of sale; the purchaser to take possession the first day of December next.

ts 2 THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

St. Mary's county, January 2, 1775.

WHEREAS the subscribers on the 29th day of June last, did deliver into the hands of Thomas Smallwood, jun. for collection, a list of debts due to the partnership of Bate and Metcalfe, on his the said Smallwood's agreeing to give bond and security for his faithful performance thereof; and as the said Smallwood hath neglected to comply with the said agreement, we give this public notice to all persons indebted to the said partnership, not to pay to the said Smallwood any sum or sums of money, as we will from the date hereof, not allow any receipts given by him for money paid on that account.

2 X JAMES BATE,
GERARD BOND, Exrs.

And all persons on whom the said Smallwood may make demands of debts due to the private account of the subscriber, are desired to observe the same caution; he having obtained from him a list of debts on the same terms, with which he has equally neglected to comply. 2 w JAMES BATE.

WHEREAS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native of the city of Hamburg, left London some time in the year 1758, being engaged in the service of Mr. Daniel Wolstenholme, then agent for the payment of his majesty's troops at Annapolis, in Maryland; and the said Gerard Henry Schirr, upon arriving at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William Clajon, a schoolmaster, living at Annapolis, and afterwards lived with one Mr. John Thompson, sen. also resident at Annapolis aforesaid. And in the year 1759 he wrote to England, and desired letters to be directed to him, at Mr. John Bullen's, and Mr. Jonas Green's, Postmaster at Annapolis aforesaid. And whereas no letters have been received from the said Gerard Henry Schirr since that time, nor is it known whether he be living or dead; therefore if any person can give information whether the said Gerard Henry Schirr be now living or dead, if living, where now resident, and may be wrote to, or if dead, at what time and place he died, and whether single or married, and if married, whether he left any or how many children, as something may be heard of greatly to his or their advantage, by applying to 6 w

DANIEL STEPHENSON.

Anne-Arundel county, Elk-Ridge, January 17, 1775.

WHEREAS Mr. Reuben Meriwether was formerly authorised by the administrators of Edward Dorsey, Esq; attorney at law, and Henrietta M. Dorsey his daughter, to receive all debts due to the said estates, and Mr. R. Meriwether has for some time past declined that business on account of ill state of health. This is therefore to desire all persons, who are any way indebted to the above mentioned estates, to make immediate payment to the aforesaid Reuben Meriwether, who is authorised by me, to receive all money due to the aforesaid estates, and to give discharges for the same. w

ELY DORSEY.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of valuable goods, consisting of various kinds, and amounting to near £800 sterling cost. Time of payment will be given to the purchaser if required.

2 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

N. B. Also to be sold, old Lisbon wine and excellent sherry, by the quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 14, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, at the tavern kept by Mr. John Ball, in the city of Annapolis, between 12 and one of the clock, if fair, if not the next fair day,

SUNDRY valuable negro slaves, late the property of Thomas Rutland, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; the sale is made in pursuance of the will of the deceased, and time of payment will be given, on bond with security if required. All persons indebted to the estate on note of hand or open account, are desired to make speedy payment, or they will be sued without respect of persons.

w 3 3 X LEONARD WAYMAN, executor.

Baltimore, January 15, 1775.

IMPORTED in sundry ships from Bristol, a quantity of fine white salt; likewise 25 pipes of genuine port wine, in the brigantine Molly, from Oporto and Hull, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

J. STEVENSON.

N. B. Very good old Maderia and Lisbon wines to sell, by the pipe, hhd, or quarter cask.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, now run away, for having resisted his overseer, by throwing him down, throatling him and striking him sundry times with his fist, it is therefore to be hoped that as he has been guilty of so flagitious a crime that all masters of negroes and servants will encourage the taking of him, by promising them the above reward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought home or his being secured in any gaol within this province: it cannot be doubted but all overseers will be vigilant on this occasion: He is about five feet ten inches high, a very stout likely fellow, with large full eyes; had on old cotton breeches, new shoes, and yarn stockings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of white, an osnabrig shirt: his other cloaths he left behind. He has an extensive acquaintance in and about Annapolis. There were two more fellows went off at the same time for refusing to assist the overseer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had on fearnought jackets, &c. for each of them I will give twenty shillings.

tf 9 ROBERT TYLER.

This day is published, by WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes, handsomely bound and titled, price 16s. currency,

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Capt. James Cook in the ship Endeavour, drawn from his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; and published by order of the lords of the admiralty, by JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L.L.D. with cuts, and a map of the whole navigation.—This edition of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the second and third volumes of Hawkesworth's collection of voyages, which was published in London in three volumes, and sold for three guineas.—Where may be had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 2s. 6d. and Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with writing paper, price 1s. 6d. 5 10

Annapolis, November 23, 1774.

Just imported in the ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, which are to be sold at a reasonable rate, by

11 tf 10 WILLIAM WILKINS.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkely county. w 48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

2 23

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.